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**ELERT: INDIANA UNIVERSITY LAW LIBRARY ELECTRONIC
RESOURCES NEWSLETTER 1.1 11/16/94
by Yolanda Jones**

The Basics

This issue of ELERT will be devoted to "the basics" of accessing information on the Internet from the Law School network. I will concentrate on Telnet, FTP, World Wide Web and Gopher, which are the most commonly mentioned retrieval methods in this newsletter. This edition of ELERT will be sent with all subsequent editions. This discussion is brief as my goal is to give you enough information to get started. More detailed guides are currently being written, and I will notify you when they are done. Note: I give more detail on the DOS based Internet tools than I do Windows because the Windows tools have much better online help features.

Telnet

The Telnet command allows you to establish a connection to a remote computer via the Internet and manipulate that computer as if it were your own. Telnet is one of the oldest, methods of accessing information on the Internet, so I discuss it first.

The general procedure to using Telnet is to 1) Type **Telnet**, 2) Type the Internet address and 3) Sign on with the correct login and/or password.

To access telnet in WPOffice (DOS), tab to the "Communications" section, select **Telnet**, and press [ALT][A]. At the "telnet>" prompt, type the Internet address. A couple of good places to try are the Library of Congress Gopher, **LCMARVEL** (marvel.loc.gov; login, 'marvel'), the Washburn University Law Library **Virtual Law Reference Desk** (law.wuacc.edu; login, 'reflaw'), and **Fedworld** a gateway to many government agency bulletin boards (fedworld.gov; login 'new' if this is your first time using the service).

If you do not have the "Telnet" option on your Dos menu, contact Bill Goveia. Alternatively, you can access telnet from outside of the WPOffice Dos shell. Press [F7], and type 'telnet', at the "f:/usr/xxx" prompt. Then follow the instructions in the above

paragraph. You can launch a telnet session from World Wide Web (discussed later). You can also access telnet from any of the UCS Vax or Unix machines (gold, silver, jade, etc.)

FTP - File Transfer Protocol

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) allows users to transfer files from remote computers connected to the Internet to a local computer. Before the more advanced document retrieval systems such as Gopher and World Wide Web, FTP was the primary way people transported files of information to their local machines.

You can access FTP from UCS Vax and Unix machines (Jade, Silver, etc.), and from Gopher and World Wide Web. FTP from the "f:/usr/xxx" prompt should be available soon.

On the Vax and Unix machines, the general procedure is to 1) Type the command **FTP**, 2) Type the Internet address (also called the FTP address in this instance), 3) At the 'login' prompt type **anonymous** (if there is no login prompt, type 'log' to activate it, and 4) at the password prompt, type **"guest"** or your email address.

For example:

\$ftp ftp.eff.org (a large repository of files on civil liberties and cyberspace)

FTP.EFF.ORG>LOG

Foreign username: **anonymous**

<Guest login ok, send ident as password>

Password:**guest**

<Guest login ok, access restrictions apply.

Once you are in, you will have to 1) navigate between directories to find files that you want and 2) retrieve the files. Just like when navigating your own computer's directories, the command to change directories is "cd" and the command to view a directory is "dir." The sum of the directories a user must navigate to get to the document is called a **PATH**.

When you find a file that you want, use the "get" command to bring that file back to your computer. For example **get clipper_faq.txt**. If you are transferring a computer program or word processing document, you will have to type the **"bin"** (binary) command before using the "get" command.

Or perhaps I should say, *IF* you find the file that you want. It is often very difficult to find useful information amongst a forest of cryptically named directories and files. Also, since cannot view a file in an FTP archive, you have to transfer the file to your machine and read it locally to find out whether the file contains the information you desire. FTP is most often used when you have found the Internet address of the FTP archive and the exact path to the file beforehand.

In the past few years several applications have been developed to make finding and retrieving information on the Internet easier. The two most popular are Gopher and World Wide Web.

Gopher

A Gopher is a computer program which allows the user to browse information according to a menu format. Once an item is accessed, the information can be viewed at the remote computer, sent to the searcher (or someone else) via electronic mail, or downloaded to the user's computer. A bit of trivia: the term gopher refers both to the phrase "goes fer" and the fact that it was invented at the University of Minnesota!

With gophers we enter the world of client/server software. The part of the program which resides on your machine - the client - connects to the program on the remote machine - the server - which furnishes the information you desire. I bring this up because often you hear of "gopher servers" or "web servers." You have access to gopher and web clients through the Law School Lan.

The great thing about gopher is that, theoretically, you do not have to know the Internet address of an item to find it in "gopherspace." You simply follow the menus to find what you are looking for.

You can access gopher through EZINFO and World Wide Web (discussed later). There are also Windows based gopher programs such as HGopher, which should be available on the network soon. Today I will talk about EZINFO access. To get to EZINFO, tab to the communications box. Select EZINFO (if not there, contact Bill Goveia). Press [return] until the 'login' prompt appears. At 'login' type [your login]. If you do not have one, you can obtain it from UCS (send email asking for instructions to VALID). At 'password' type [your password].

Next, press the space bar until you get to the 'enter your terminal type' prompt. **Term=(vt102)** should appear. If it does, press return. If not, type **vt102** and press enter.

Finally, the EZINFO menu should appear. Gopher should be the first option.

Once in gopher, you can use the arrow keys to explore the menu options presented (move the arrow to the desired line and press enter to retrieve the information). Or, press 'o' (open a new resource) to go directly to an item if you already have a gopher address.

If you are dialing into EZINFO from a modem, typing 'D' will download a file you are looking at to your local machine. If you are accessing EZINFO from the Law School Lan, you should type 's' to save the file to your EZINFO account.

If you find a resource you like, you can create a "Bookmark File" by typing 'a' when you are looking at an individual file, or 'A', when you want to add to add an entire directory. All subsequent requests will be appended to the bookmark file. When you want to view your bookmark file, type 'v'. You can use the arrow keys to select an entry, press [enter], and the gopher client will access that bookmark file entry just like any other gopher resource.

Finally, you can type 's' or '/' to search the text of gopher documents.

Type '?' to get a brief listing of gopher commands.

If you choose to open a resource, a box will appear where you can fill in the desired Internet address. Some good gopher sites are:

marvel.loc.gov - Library of Congress

honor.uc.wlu.edu port 1020 - Washington & Lee University Law Library (the default port in the "open" box is port 70, which is the port for most gopher services. Use the tab key to get to the "port" line and type in the given port number)

fatty.law.cornell.edu - Cornell Law School Legal Information Institute

wiretap.spies.com - a good all around archive. Lots of electronic journals and texts.

These four sites alone can provide hours of net exploring. Since gophers are arranged according to menus, you can select one menu, which has several submenus, etc.

Veronica

If you don't have hours to explore gopherspace, you can let **Veronica** do your exploring for you. Veronica stands for "Very Easy Rodent-Oriented Netwide Index to Computerized Archives." It is an index to the titles of gopher menu items which can be searched by keyword. Every week or so, part of the Veronica program copies the menus of gophers registered with the "Mother Gopher" at the University of Minnesota. The other part of Veronica is a search interface. When you have a successful search, Veronica will put together a customized gopher menu including only items with your search terms.

You can get to **Veronica** from the Indiana University Gopher by selecting "information services from around the world/search titles in gopherspace using Veronica."

One drawback to Gopher is that since you don't have to know an Internet address to use the system, it is very easy to access information resources and have no idea where they are from. If you ever become disoriented in gopherspace, type the '=' key. This will pull up a screen that will at the least tell you the Internet address which can be used to go directly to the item.

Getting Saved Files Back to the Law School LAN

When you type 's' to save a file in the EZINFO gopher, that file is saved to your EZINFO account. You have to use **FTP** to transfer that file back to the Law School LAN. These instructions also apply to files you have saved from the EZINFO World Wide Web client.

To access a file you have saved in the EZINFO Gopher or World Wide Web, type 'q' to quit from the gopher or web. This should bring you back to the EZINFO menu. Next, type '6' to exit to the Unix shell. At the **ezinfo%** prompt, you may wish to type 'l' to list the contents of your directory. This will keep you from forgetting the filename when the time comes to FTP the file.

Now, type **[ALT T]**. This will activate FTP. At the **Name** prompt, type your Law School LAN username. The **FTP>** prompt should then appear. You can now use the **put** command to transfer the file. An example appears below. Commands are in boldface.

```
ezinfo% l
IPWG;-Report--Wordperfect-version-5.1-
Intprop.wp,News,Using.doc,govdocs.html
[AT THIS POINT I TYPE ALT T]
ezinfo% FTP 129.79.131.138
Connected to 129.79.131.138
```

```
220 PC Resident FTP 2.2TN/TC-D server, ready
Name (129.79.131.138;yjones) yjones
230 User logged in
ftp>put
(local-file) govdocs.html
(remote-file) govdocs.html (you can rename the file at this point
if you wish)
200 Command accepted
150 Opening connection
226 Transfer complete
11036 bytes sent in 0.00 seconds (2424.60 Kbytes/s)
ftp>quit
221 Goodbye.
ezinfo% exit (I am placed back at the EZINFO menu)
```

World Wide Web (WWW)

Briefly Described

World Wide Web uses hypertext to provide 'links' between the words on the WWW screen ('web page') and information resources on the Internet. Users can access information by following the 'links' provided or by going directly going to the resource using Uniform Resource Locators, which are describe below.

World Wide Web Addresses: Uniform Resource Locators (URLs)

The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) system was developed to allow the WWW program, or client to quickly access a variety of Internet resources. A sample URL follows:

`http://www.whitehouse.gov`

The term **`http://`** stands for *Hypertext Transport Protocol*, which is the method the Web uses to transport data. The remainder of the entry is the Internet address. The **`http`** designation usually means that you are accessing a hypertext document.

The URL system also allows you to access other Internet resources such as:

`gophers --- gopher://[address]`

`ftp file archives --- ftp://[address]`

`resources available via the Telnet remote login command --- telnet://[address].`

After you have explored the Net for awhile, you will find that some popular sites, such as the Electronic Frontier Foundation, have a gopher (gopher.eff.org), a web site (www.eff.org), an ftp site (ftp.eff.org) and sometimes a telnet address as well. These are all different ways to access the same computer archive files and which way you choose becomes a matter of taste.

Good Web Sites

I suggest starting out by exploring the Law School home page. This will allow you to access many of the best law related Web resources. If you wish to practice connecting to sources directly, try www.law.cornell.edu, and www.fedworld.gov. You should also try www.eff.org (Electronic Frontier Foundation), www.whitehouse.gov, info.cern.ch (the home Web Page in Switzerland, which is what the 'ch' part of the address designates), and www.internic.net (a huge repository of networking information, in particular, browse the materials under 'information services.')

Note that the "law" portion of the index to Web documents that is available through the main Web page at info.cern.ch, is maintained by Will Sadler here at IULaw. Therefore, you can simply choose "Subject Index for Law From the WWW Virtual Library" at the IULAW home page to view it.

Web Browsers

There are several computer programs, generally called 'web browsers,' which can be used to display WWW pages. I will briefly discuss accessing information in four browsers, Lynx, Mosaic, Cello, and Netscape. The look of the programs may vary widely, but they all perform the functions described above.

LYNX - Access to the Web for those without Windows

Lynx is called a 'line browser,' meaning that all you see is text, not images/graphics. It works just as well as the fancier graphical interfaces you may have heard about, it is just not as pretty. You should have an option "World Wide Web" in the Communications section of the WPOffice (DOS) menu. If you do not, contact Bill Goveia. Highlight that option, and press enter. At the 'login' prompt, type 'www.' You should now see the Law School Home Page. You can also access Lynx via EZINFO. See the instructions for accessing EZINFO in the 'gopher' section, above. Once you are in Lynx, you will see the Indiana University Home page. To get to the Law School Home page, select: Internet

Services on All IU Campuses/Law School.

At this point, you can use the [tab] and arrow keys to move to the hypertext links, which will appear as highlighted terms on the page. Press enter and WWW will go to the information connected to the highlighted term.

If you have an address, you can reach an item directly by typing 'g' (go). The "URL to open:" prompt should appear. At this point, you can type in the address. Remember that all URLs should begin with **http://** (web site), **gopher://** (gopher), etc. If you have not been given an address in URL format (for example, **www.whitehouse.gov**), you can often affix the correct URL beginning as long as you know what type of Internet service the address refers to. In our example, the '**www**' at the beginning of the White House address is a clue that the address is to a World Wide Web server.

Type '**p**' to bring up a menu which allows a choice of mailing a file, or saving it. If you access WWW through the **World Wide Web (Telnet)** option in the Communications menu, you do not have the option of saving files. The **save to a local file** option will appear on the EZINFO WWW, however. See the section on 'getting files back to the law school lan' in the previous section for instructions on transporting a file saved on the EZINFO WWW.

You can type '/' to search the text of a document you are viewing, and some WWW documents offer search forms for you to fill out. Command pointers are at the bottom of the screen, and you can type **H** for more details on Lynx commands. When you are done with your session, type **Q** to quit.

MOSAIC

Mosaic was the first 'graphical' web browser to gain widespread popularity. It allows you to access pictures and sound files and you must have Windows to run it.

When you start WPOffice for Windows, the MOSAIC icon should be visible. If it is not, contact Bill Goveia for instructions on how to make the program available on your machine. Click on the icon, and the IU Law Home Page should soon appear.

You can use the mouse to select the hypertext words (color underlined) which will take you to other information resources. To go directly to an item, select the FILE menu, then select OPEN URL. Type the URL address. Alternatively, you can click on the open folder icon on the Toolbar.

Select HELP to get more information on using MOSAIC.

CELLO

Cello is very similar to mosaic, but is a much more stable program (fewer crashes). It is strongly recommended that you use this as opposed to MOSAIC. To access it, start WPOffice for Windows, and click on the Cello icon. An information page will appear. Click on that, and you should soon see the IU Law home page.

As with Mosaic, you can use the mouse to select the 'links' to other Internet resources. Clicking on the gray triangle at the top left of the screen will take you back to the last accessed resource. To go directly to a resource, select JUMP from the main menu. Then, select LAUNCH VIA URL. A dialog box will appear. Type the URL address and press OK. Note that you can also launch telnet, ftp and gopher sessions from this menu.

You can create a "bookmark" for a document you are viewing. The bookmark allows you to create a personalized menu of resources without having to memorize many Internet addresses. Once you mark a resource, you can access it by selecting the menu item in the bookmark file.

To create a bookmark for a document you are viewing, 1) select JUMP, 2) select BOOKMARK, 3) click on MARK CURRENT DOCUMENT, 4) accept the suggested bookmark name by pressing enter, or assign a name to the book mark by typing text, 5) click on OK, and 6) click on QUIT to get back to the document being viewed.

When you are viewing a document, you can select FILE to get a choice of saving, mailing, or printing the document. If you choose to save a file in Cello, it will save to the directory in which the Cello program resides, unless you specify differently. For example, I might type `f:/usr/yjones/[filename]` in the dialog box so that the file will be placed in my main directory rather than in the Cello directory.

If you select SEARCH, and then CURRENT FILE while viewing a document, a dialog box will appear in which you can type your search terms. Some Web documents provide forms in which you can fill in your search terms.

Select HELP, and then "How Do I?" to get more information on using bookmarks, printing, and navigating in Cello.

NETSCAPE

Like Mosaic and Cello, Netscape requires Windows. And like the other programs mentioned, if the Netscape icon is not visible when you enter WPOffice for Windows, contact Bill Goveia.

Once you click on the Netscape icon, select the FILE menu, and then select OPEN LOCATION to access a resource directly for which you have URL. As with the other programs, use the mouse to select hypertext links to other resources.

Netscape is one of the newest graphical browsers, and it is already winning many fans because of its stability and speed. The only drawback is that you cannot currently print documents from Netscape. I suggest that you access the excellent "guided tour" that comes with the program to get more information on using Netscape. Choose the GUIDED TOUR button on the Netscape page.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

I know that I have talked about the various Internet tools in only the briefest terms. To find out more, I suggest starting with the excellent short guides to networking provided by University Computing Services. They are all available online through the IU gopher and web sites. They are also available via the AIE (Academic Information Environment).

To access via WWW from Mosaic, Cello, Netscape, and the **World Wide Web (Telnet)** option at the communications menu, select:

Other Legal Information Servers and all IU Servers/IU Home Page/IU Bloomington/UCS Knowledgebase/Expanded KB Search (Use the form provided to search for documents on your topic).

To access via WWW from EZINFO select:

IU Bloomington/UCS Knowledgebase/Expanded KB Search (Use the form provided to search for documents on your topic).

To access via gopher, access EZINFO, select:

Computing Information & Help/UCS Computing Publications

or

Computing Information & Help/UCS Knowledge Base.

To access via AIE, access your VAX account (on jade, gold, rose, coral, amber, aqua, etc.), and type **AIE** if the menu does not come up automatically.

Then select [8] gopher/world wide web at IU, [10] articles on gopher/world wide web, or [15] Network information services (includes selections on ftp, telnet and other network commands).

I have also found on the net many guides on using the Internet (with emphasis on finding law related resources). These documents will be made available through the Law Library World Wide Web page and a copies will be placed in the faculty library. I will notify you when this has been done.

Finally, there are many books on the Internet in print. Several are on order for the Library. Until they arrive, below is a short list of some of the better books you may wish to consider borrowing from another library (either in system or through Inter-library loan), or for purchase:

Ed Krol, *The Whole Internet User's Guide and Catalog* 2d. ed(1994). (IN PROCESS - will be used for Law in Cyberspace Display)

Paul Gilster, *Navigating the Internet* (1994). (IN PROCESS - Law in Cyberspace display)

Brendan Kehoe, *Zen and the Art of the Internet* 2d. ed (1994). (IN PROCESS - Law in Cyberspace display)

Mark Gibbs, *Navigating the Internet* (1993). (reference office TK5105.875.I57 S65.)

In addition, you may want to consult *The Legal Researcher's Internet Directory*, by Josh Blackman (reference office KF240.L46 1993/1994) for the Internet addresses of law related Internet resources.

I hope that this brief overview of the "basics" of accessing the Internet from the Law School LAN has been helpful. Please contact me if you would like to have an individual session on accessing materials via the Internet.